

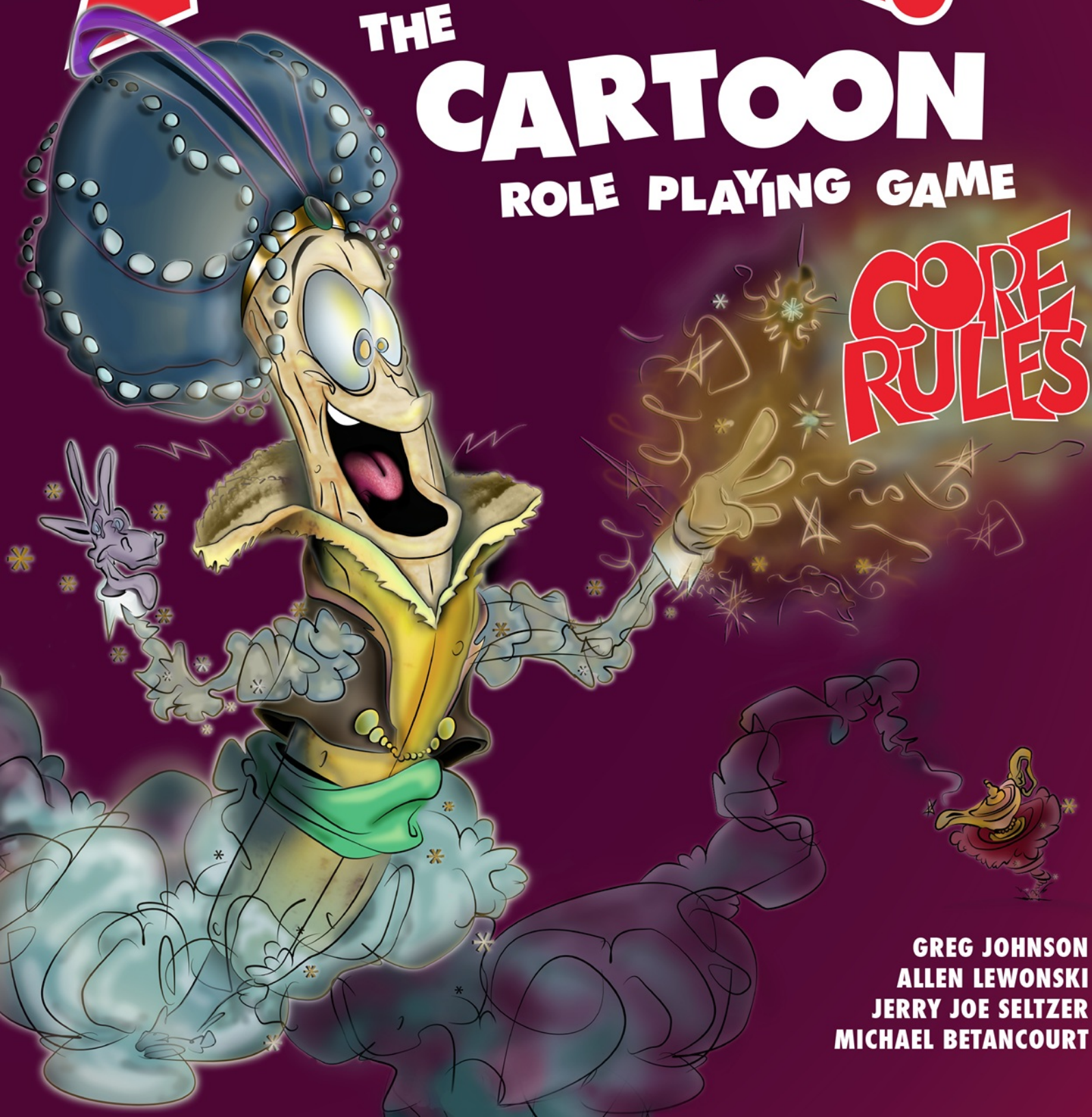
TOONY!

THE

CARTOON

ROLE PLAYING GAME

CORE
RULES



GREG JOHNSON
ALLEN LEWONSKI
JERRY JOE SELTZER
MICHAEL BETANCOURT

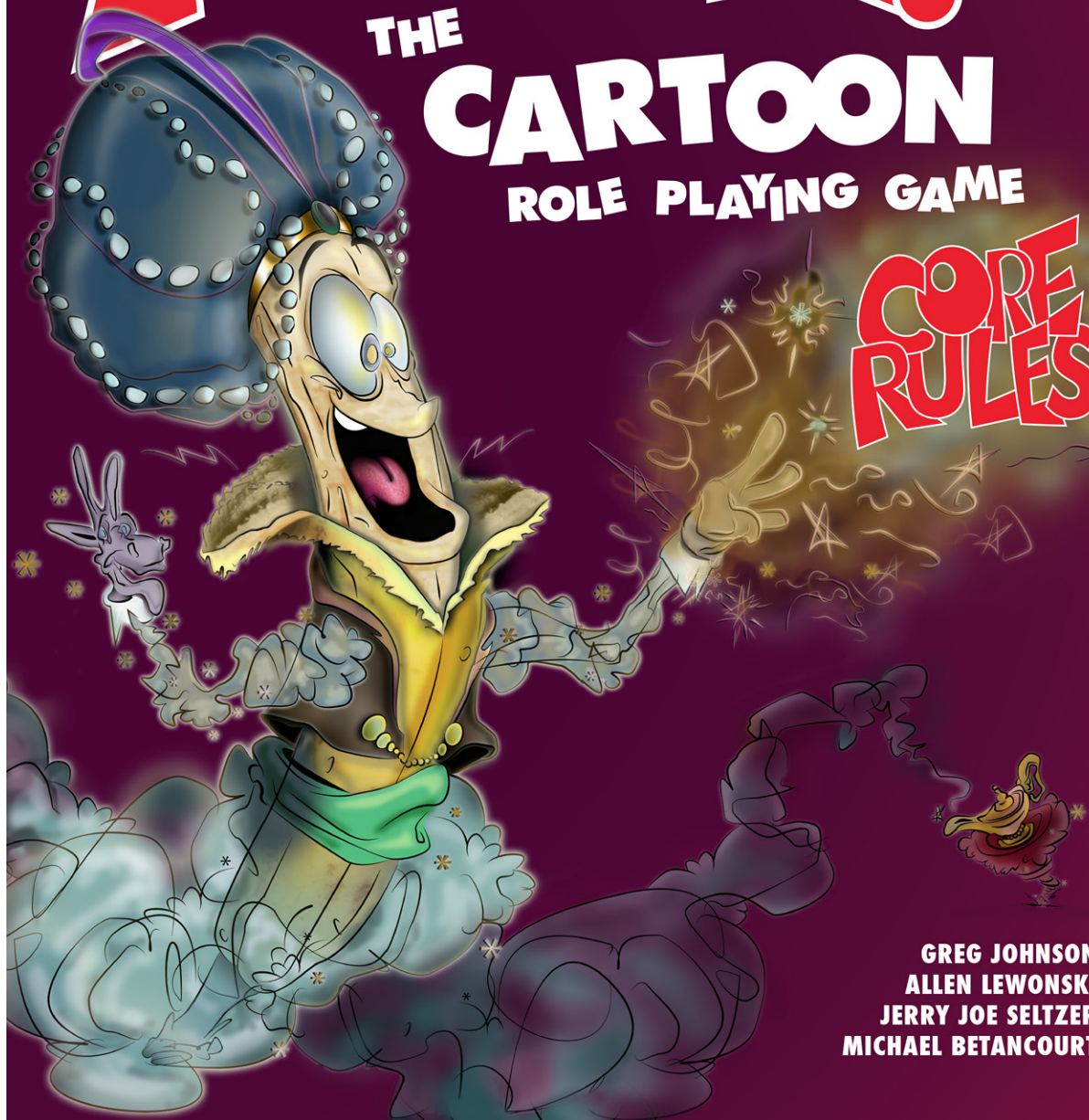
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TOONZY!

THE GAME

TOONZY! is a free-to-play, browser-based game that allows players to create and share their own cartoon worlds. The game features a variety of customizable characters, environments, and objects, all of which can be used to create a unique and entertaining scene. Players can also interact with their creations, moving objects around and adding new elements to the scene. The game is designed to be easy to use and fun to play, making it a great choice for both casual and experienced users.

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www.toonzy.com

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CHAPTER

CREATING

YOUR

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CHARACTER

WHAT IS A CHARACTER?

Character is the personality of a person or animal. It is the way they think, feel, and act. It is the unique qualities that make them who they are. Character is what makes a person or animal interesting and memorable. It is the essence of who they are.

HOW DO YOU CREATE A CHARACTER?

Creating a character is a process. It starts with a concept or idea. You then develop the character's personality, appearance, and backstory. You also consider how the character will interact with other characters and the world around them. The goal is to create a character that is believable and engaging.

WHAT ARE SOME TIPS FOR CREATING A CHARACTER?

1. Start with a concept or idea.
2. Develop the character's personality.
3. Consider the character's appearance.
4. Create a backstory for the character.
5. Think about how the character will interact with others.

WHAT IS A CHARACTER?

Character is the personality of a person or animal. It is the way they think, feel, and act. It is the unique qualities that make them who they are. Character is what makes a person or animal interesting and memorable. It is the essence of who they are.

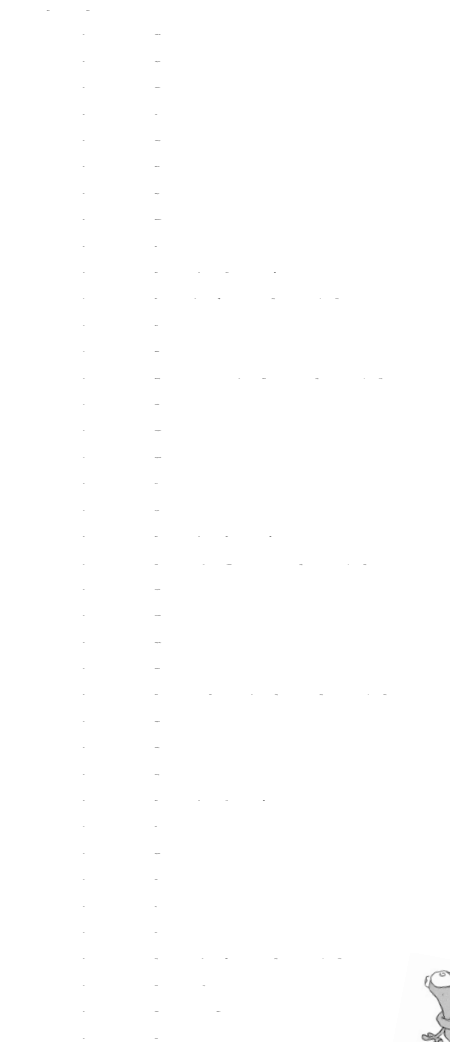




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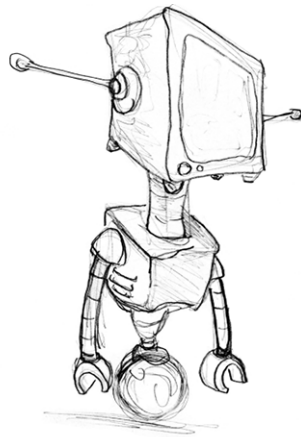
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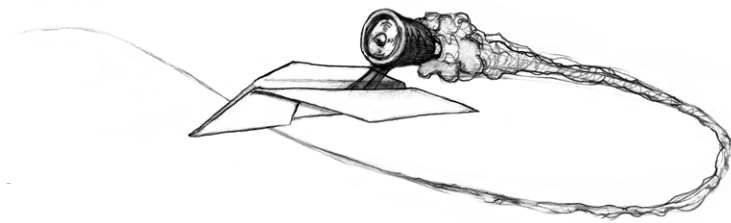














1. Introduction

2. Background

3. Methodology

4. Results

5. Discussion

6. Conclusion

7. References

8. Appendix

9. Acknowledgements

10. Contact Information

11. Declaration of Interest

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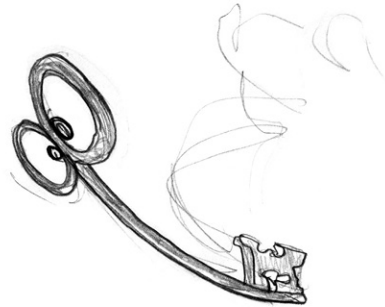
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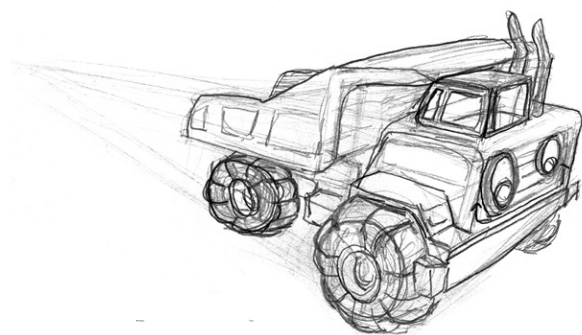
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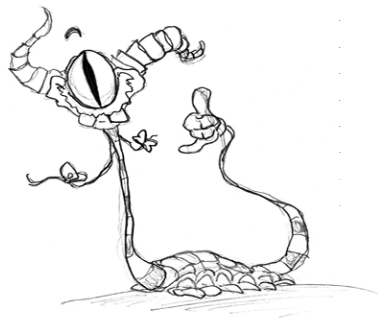
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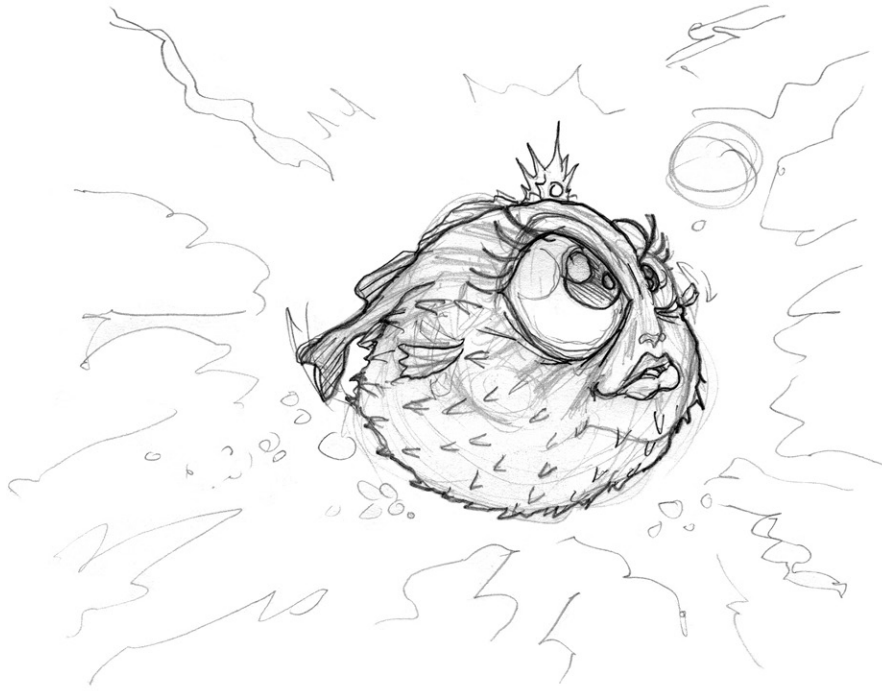












CHARACTER

STORY



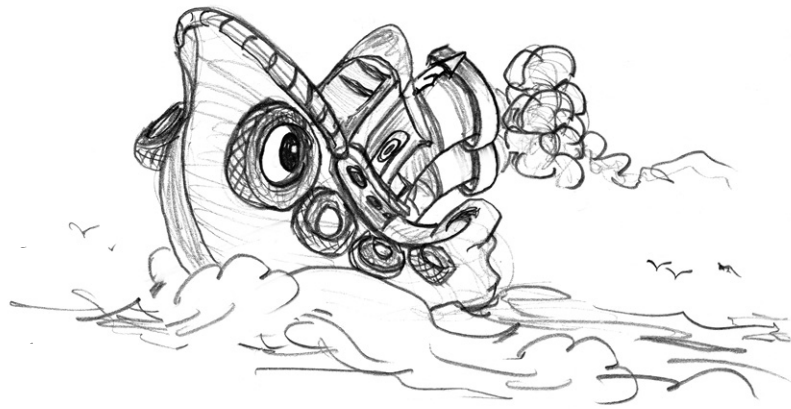
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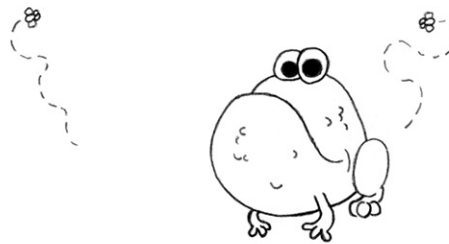
CHAPTER

PLAYING

THE

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Page 1 of 1

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1. The first step in the scientific process is to ask a question. This question should be based on an observation or a problem that you want to solve. For example, you might ask, "How does the amount of water affect the growth of a plant?"

2. The next step is to do background research. This means finding out what other people have already discovered about the topic you are studying. You can do this by reading books, articles, or looking up information on the internet.

3. Then, you make a hypothesis.

4. Next, you design an experiment.

5. After you have designed your experiment, you perform it. This means you carry out the steps of the experiment and collect data. For example, if you are testing how much water affects plant growth, you would grow several plants with different amounts of water and measure their height over time.

6. Then, you analyze the data.

7. Finally, you draw a conclusion.

8. The last step is to communicate your results. This means sharing what you have learned with others. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal.

9. The scientific process is a cycle, and you may need to repeat some of the steps if you find that your hypothesis was incorrect or if you need more information.



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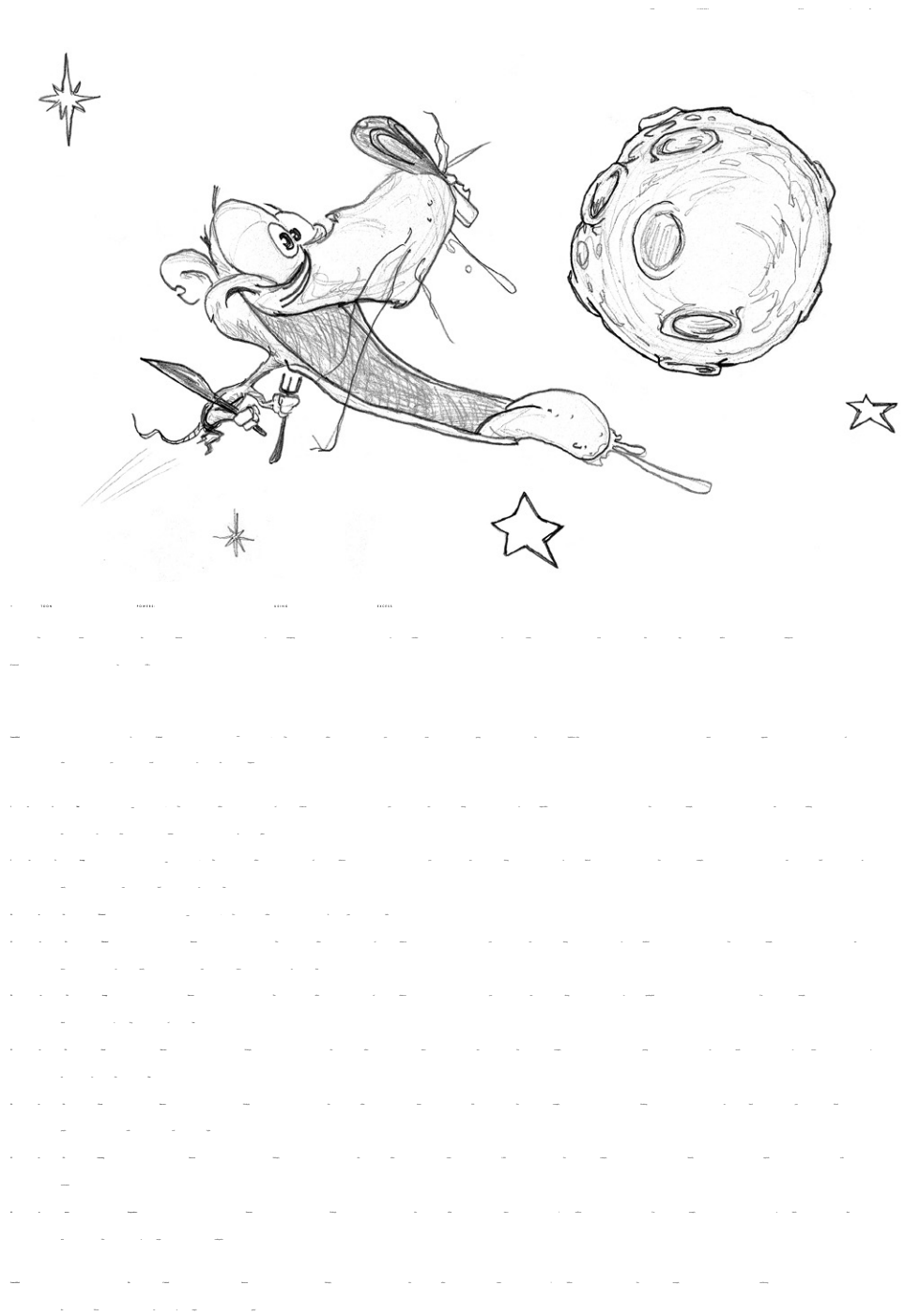
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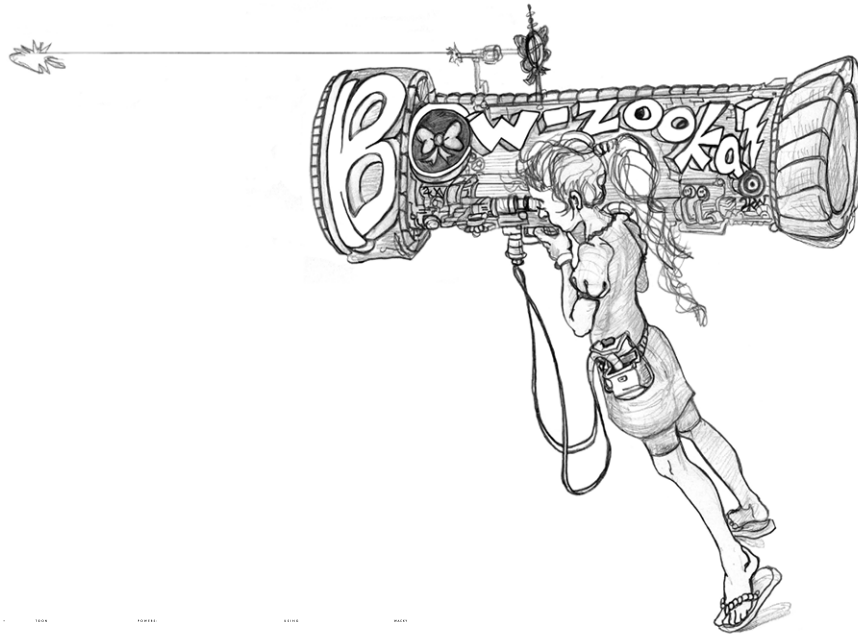
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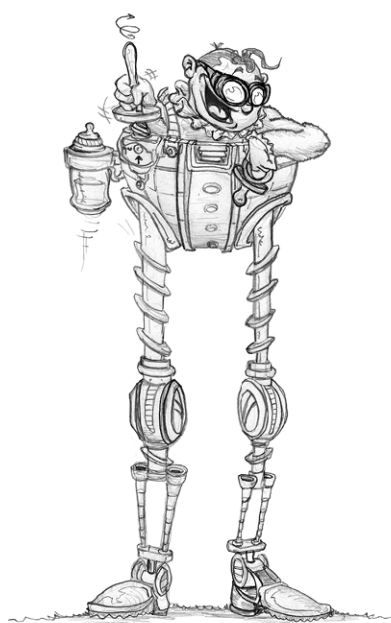
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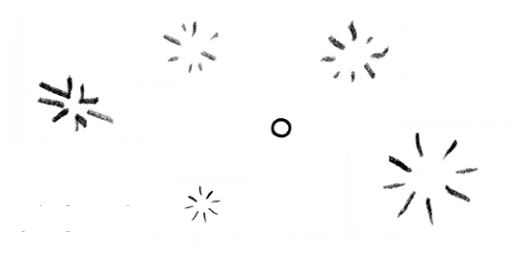
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CHAPTER

DIRECTING

AN

EPISODE

THE DIRECTOR

1. The director is the person who is responsible for the overall vision and execution of the episode. They work closely with the producer and the writer to develop the story and the characters. They also work with the camera operator and the editor to create the final product.

2. The director is also responsible for casting the actors and for directing them on set. They must be able to communicate their vision to the actors and to the crew. They must also be able to manage the budget and the schedule.

3. The director is also responsible for the overall look and feel of the episode. They must be able to create a cohesive visual style and to ensure that the episode is of high quality.

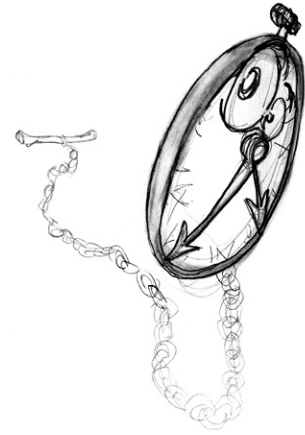
4. The director is also responsible for the overall tone and mood of the episode. They must be able to create a story that is engaging and that resonates with the audience.

5. The director is also responsible for the overall pacing and rhythm of the episode. They must be able to create a story that is well-paced and that is easy to follow.

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Figure 3



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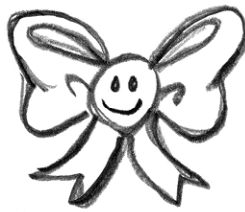
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STEP 1 PROJECT 2 STEP

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the project. It is important to gather all relevant information and to define the scope of the project clearly.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to develop a plan. This involves breaking down the project into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the sequence in which these tasks should be completed. It is also important to allocate resources and set a timeline for the project.

3. The third step is to execute the plan. This involves carrying out the tasks that have been identified in the plan. It is important to monitor progress and to make adjustments as needed to ensure that the project is on track.

4. The final step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual outcomes of the project with the original goals and objectives. It is important to identify any areas for improvement and to document the lessons learned from the project.

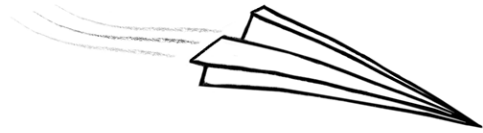
STEP 2 PROJECT 3 STEP

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STEP 3 PROJECT 4 STEP

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6222 J. Neurosci., September 24, 2008 • 28(39):6217–6226



CHAPTER

SAMPLE

EXILES

1. The first part of the chapter discusses the importance of understanding the context of the text. It emphasizes that without a clear understanding of the historical and cultural background, the reader may misinterpret the author's intentions.

2. The second part of the chapter explores the various methods used by scholars to analyze literary texts. It covers both traditional approaches, such as close reading, and more modern techniques, such as digital humanities.

3. The third part of the chapter focuses on the role of the reader in the interpretation of the text. It argues that the reader's own experiences and biases can significantly influence their understanding of the text.

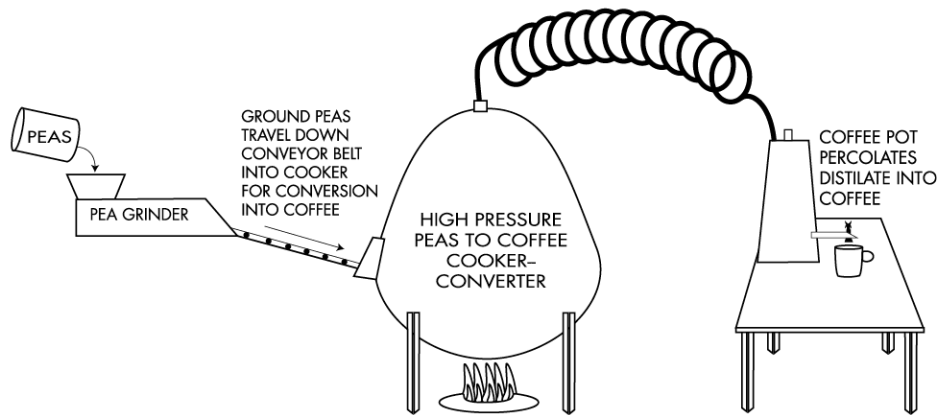
4. The fourth part of the chapter discusses the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in literary studies. It suggests that combining insights from other fields, such as history, psychology, and sociology, can lead to a more comprehensive understanding of the text.

5. The fifth part of the chapter concludes by emphasizing the need for ongoing research and critical thinking in the field of literary studies. It encourages readers to question established interpretations and to contribute their own insights to the ongoing conversation.

6. The sixth part of the chapter discusses the challenges of teaching literary studies in the 21st century. It addresses issues such as the relevance of the canon, the use of technology in the classroom, and the need to engage students with contemporary issues.



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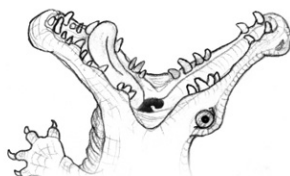
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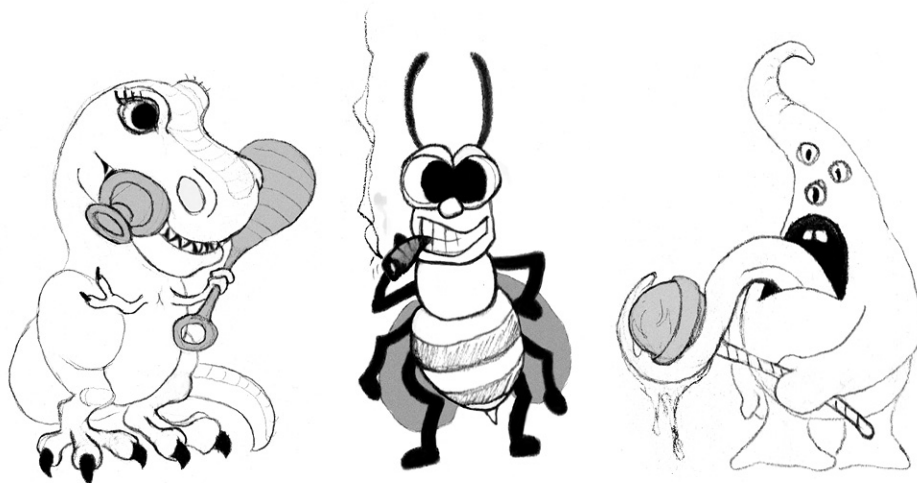




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A L I B A N A N A





CAPTAIN

TOENAIL

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参考文献

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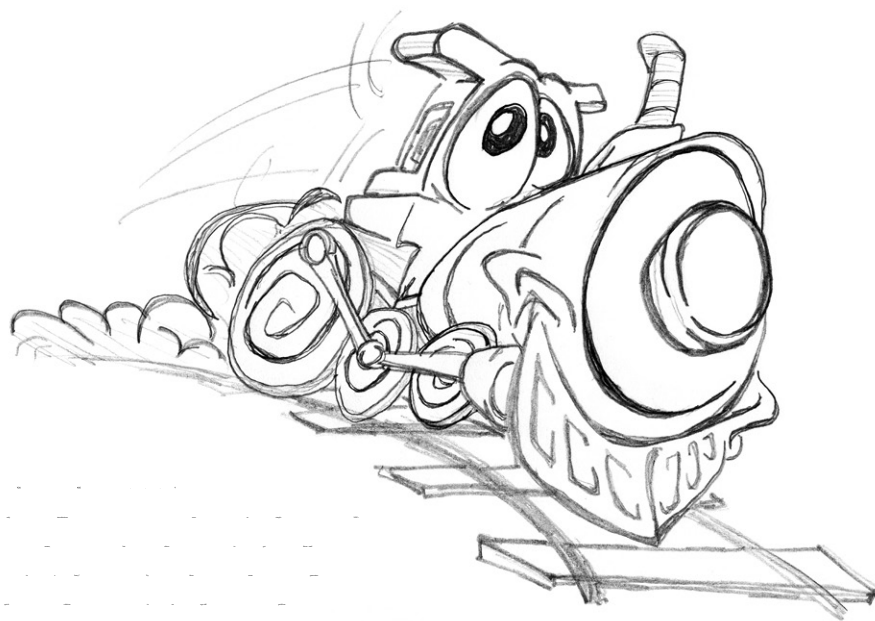
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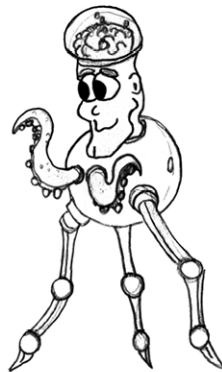
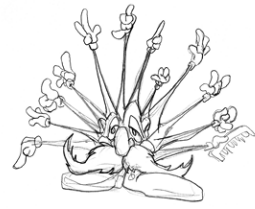
















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